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'Free Ninoy' drive gains

WE

FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
FORUM OF FREE EXPRESSION

FOR THE WEEK MARCH 3-9, 1979

VOL. II NO. 45 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

TWO SIDES

We are presenting here the issues raised by the country's opposition leaders on the dismantling of martial law and the immediate holding of elections, as well as the answer of the Marcos administration through acting Minister of Information, Amante E. Bigornia.

Opposition's charges

We the undersigned Filipino citizens, believe that there is no valid reason for the further imposition of martial law, that martial law should accordingly be lifted and dictatorial rule ended; and that human rights be restored and democratic institutions be established.

While we are aware that such a step will not by itself alone solve the grave problems facing the nation, we believe that they are among the first steps for their solutions.

It is therefore, our will that a free and honest elections be held to enable the people to directly choose the President of the nation. Such an election shall be conducted by an independent body

other than the present Commission on Elections.

To ensure a free and clean election we demand the following safeguards:

1. The immediate and real removal of martial law and one-man rule prior to the elections;

2. The immediate restoration of our basic rights, including free press, free speech and the right of peaceful assembly and association."

Signed by: Senators Benigno Aquino, Jr., Jose Diokno, Eva Estrada Kalaw Francisco Soc Rodrigo, Gerard M. Roxas, Jovito Salonga, Lorenzo M. Tanada, and Salvador P. Lopez, Diosdado Macapagal, Cong. Rogaciano Mercado, Abraham M. Sarmiento.

Administration's answer

This is a rehash of old charges based on twisted facts that the disgruntled leaders of the old discredited political order are using to promote a cause which the people have repeatedly rejected, an unimaginative effort to squeeze political capital from bone-dry issues. It does not deserve a presidential comment.

The reissuance of these demands for elections, along with other political propaganda, some of which are patently subversive and laced with threats of violence, is a not too subtle attempt to force the President to release former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. from detention.

Not long ago, they made it known to the President that the release of Aquino was the key to the "unification"

of the people. But aside from failing to give acceptable assurances that with the release of Aquino they would desist from their divisive efforts, they couched their terms with veiled threats of violence if they were not met. The President naturally rejected them.

Proof that their denunciations in open letters and pamphlets are mere political gimmicks is the fact in this latest open letter they demand direct election of a President, knowing full well that this is violative of the new Constitution.

Likewise, they ignore the fact that their ability to assemble freely and openly censure the government gives the lie to the things they denounce.

The authors of these documents are intelligent (Page 7, please)

The spontaneous campaign of appeal for President Marcos to release detained opposition leader ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. gained momentum last week as students, laborers and professionals were reported to have mobilized themselves to generate more support from among their ranks.

In Central Luzon, bailiwick of Aquino who is from Tarlac, the "Free Ninoy" campaign was reported to have also been mounted by the former senator's supporters.

Main strategy of the campaign, which reeled off two weeks ago, is the solicitation of one million signatures from as many segments of society as possible.

The appeal for Aquino's release is contained in mimeographed sheets entitled "Declaration for Unity". It reads:

"We believe that one way to foster national harmony and unity is to set Ninoy Aquino free.

"He has been incarcerated for seven years, and his continued detention will not serve any purpose than to further deepen the sufferings, uncertainty and despair of his family and to generate more ill-will and enmity among the people.

"We therefore join the

rest of our countrymen in their concern to see Ninoy free."

The appeal sheets have been multiplied many times over by volunteer workers who are espousing the Aquino cause.

The campaign was first made public by columnist Teodoro F. Valencia in his Feb. 26, 1978 column "Over a Cup of Coffee" in the Philippines Daily Express.

In his column, Valencia said:

"There's a quiet movement to gather a million signatures to plead with President Marcos for the



AQUINO

release of ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. The plea is for national unity. I suppose that if Aquino were to be released under those terms, he would

(Page 2, please)

The politics of multinationals

By MERLIN M. MAGALLONA
Associate Professor of Law,
University of the Philippines

CONCLUSION

In the present era, the Third World countries are presented with a new feature of the world capitalist economy namely, the internationalization of economic life but under the control of multinational corporations as the medium of capitalist appropriation. It is not a situation from which Third World countries can escape by some convenient maneuver. It characterizes the present stage of the development of the world capitalist economy. The problems of Third World countries are, therefore, integral to that economy and their objective solution points to the more basic question: whether these countries will continue to pursue capitalist development, or choose the historic alternative of taking the non-capitalist or socialist or-

ientation.

As the advance of scientific and technological revolution moves on to greater heights, the Third World countries will find themselves in greater distance from the developed capitalist countries and from the rest of the world so long as they continue

(Page 2, please)

WE columnist heads lawyers

WE Columnist Raul M. Gonzalez has been elected president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Manila, Chapter IV — one of the biggest groups of the IBP in the entire country.

Lawyer Gonzalez who writes the regular column "Viewpoint" was

(Page 5, please)

Sin opposes FL's Basilica project

WE is reprinting in full the letter of His Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin addressed to Hermilando Y. Mandanas, director-general of the Human Settlement Development Corporation, objecting to the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez-Marcos' project of constructing a P100-million Shrine for the Santo Nino in Lungsod Silangan, Taytay, Rizal.

Dear Mr. Mandanas:

I wish to thank you for your letter of February 4 informing me about the plans of a group of generous Filipinos including the First Lady, Mdme. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, to set up a Shrine for the Santo Nino in Lungsod Silangan, Taytay, Rizal.

The church, which by your own estimate will cost up to P100 million, will no doubt prove to be a most worthy abode for the Christ Child and would, it goes without saying, eventually become a mecca for Santo Nino devotees, not just from the Philippines, but from all over the world.

As a human being and as the shepherd of the flock in the Archdiocese of Manila, where this imposing edifice would be constructed, my first impulse was to give the pro-

ject my blessings and full support. But, after sober reflection, I feel that it is my duty to inform you that certain considerations militate against my giving the project my endorsement.

The first of this is the astronomical cost of the Shrine. It was implicit (Page 2, please)

Salonga hits bases accord

Opposition leader ex-Sen. Jovito R. Salonga has urged the people to agitate and work for the immediate dismantling of American military bases as he denounced the recent amendments to the US military bases agreement.

In an edited version of (Page 2, please)

SPEAK UP

Kahit kaunting awa

Ni ROMAN MADURANI,
Far Eastern University, Manila

Ang sinabi ng Unang Ginang na may kaugay-an sa "hindi pagkakaron ng halalang lokal sa Metro Manila ay "lalo lamang nagpabigat sa paghihirap na aming dinaranas sa kasalukuyan." Maawa naman kayo sa mga tulad naming nabilang sa "naghihinalang uri." Huwag naman

sanang dagdagan pa ang dinaranas naming paghihikahos sa ilalim ng Batas Militar.

Hindi na natin maikukubli ang katotohanan na halos lahat ng mga kasalukuyang opisyal ng ating pambansa at lokal na pamahalaan ay "hanyagang nasasangkot sa (Sundan sa p. 5)



WE GIRL — Rita Henson, is a 20-year-old University of the Philippines student who was named 2nd runner up in the Miss WNCAA contest.

At a glance • At a glance

SHOULD TEACHERS BE COMPELLED TO ATTEND A YEARLY SEMINAR? P. 4

THE POLITICS . . .

(from page 1)

to orbit as satellites of the world capitalist system through the controls operated by multinational corporations. In that system, the Third World countries have a definite place, that is, within the new division of labor into which the MNCs have consigned their future.

What is this new international division of labor? The whole industrial structure in the world capitalist economy is fast changing. The developing countries are on the way to being converted from agrarian raw-material appendages into industrial adjuncts of the major capitalist states. The developing states taking the capitalist path of development, have no choice but to be tailored to a specialized role, namely labor intensive production, whereas the leading capitalist countries would concentrate on the science or capital intensive industries. This involves the cutback of labor-intensive or light industries in the developed capitalist countries and the relocation of these to the Third World countries. The developing countries would have to give up their aspiration to develop heavy industries; on the other hand, the MNCs would gain the advantage of reducing their production costs and the expansion of markets. In the words of Meier, speaking for the interests of MNCs the role of the developing countries is to produce and export "products of unskilled labor-intensive and technologically-standardized industries, leaving for the more advanced industrial countries the specialization in R & D-intensive, high skill and high technology dynamic industries. Under this scheme, it is obvious that on the part of the developed capitalist countries, industrialization would be based on the latest scientific

and technological advances leaving to the former colonies and dependencies the small-scale and the technically-low industries.

As this develops in practice, the developing countries are being converted into what Barnett and Muller call "export platform," on the basis of which MNCs manufacture labor-intensive products for export to developed countries as well as to other Third World markets. Barnett and Muller trace the progress of this industrial restructuring by the MNCs:

The qualitative dynamics of the move to export platforms are impressive. Whereas in 1962 slightly more than half (50 per cent) of underdeveloped countries' manufactured exports went to advanced market economies, by 1970 the figure was up to 60 per cent. For these years the average rate of increase of exports to the industrialized world was running at 13.6 per cent per annum, but this hides the fact that the rate jumped to 21.3 per cent during 1967-69. Of the increase in developing countries' manufactured exports to developed market economies between 1962 and 1971, 80 per cent was accounted for by the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and West Germany — the top 4 foreign investors in the underdeveloped world. U.S. imports of manufactures from developing countries grew at an annual rate of 17.8 per cent in the 1962-71 period — sufficiently large to increase the US share of developing countries' manufactured exports from 30.2 per cent in 1962 to 42.1 per cent in 1971 and accounting for 47.8 per cent of their total

increase during the period.

Exploitation of cheap labor in the developing countries has become the mainspring of MNC's policy of relocating their labor-intensive manufacturing to these "low-wage areas." To maintain their competitive position "at home and abroad in products for which wages are an important component of total costs, United States companies often have no alternative to transferring operations to lower-wage foreign areas." Thus, the U.S.-based TNCs "demonstrate considerable ability to operate in most countries with unit costs that are lower—much lower—than both the costs of their local competitors and the costs of their parent firms in the same industries in the United States." Japan's exploitation of "low-wage areas" now forms the basis of its trade pattern; its "development assistance" policy towards its neighboring neo-colonies is geared to building up their industrial facilities for the production of labor-intensive imports of Japan. Japan's industrial structure is fast changing, shifting to "knowledge & technology intensive industries" and "high-grade commodities." As labor-intensive products of West Germany become less competitive because of "the efforts of developing countries to overcome their specialization on primary products," a spokesman of West Germany high finance has recommended that production plants must be transferred to low-cost countries, with the result that the West German industry can devote itself to "concentration on products requiring sophisticated know-how and engineering."

It is on the basis of this neo-colonial division of labor that MNC investments will increasingly flow into the Third World. Domination on the technological level will be felt by the developing coun-

tries as the MNCs continue to tighten their grip on the manufacturing industries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This new strategy of world imperialism structures the developing economy into an industrial colony of the MNCs. As explained by Helleiner,

Export oriented labor-intensive industries selling to multinational firms, and totally unintegrated with the rest of the countries in which they are located, would seem to combine some of the most disagreeable features of outward orientation and foreign investment. Particularly where there are 'export processing zones', the manufactured sector constitutes an 'enclave' and 'outpost of the mother country' in as real a sense as a foreign-owned mine ever did. The disagreeable features, moreover, are combined in a manner which leaves the host country with a minimum of bargaining advantage.

Not only is the export manufacturing activity extraordinary 'footloose' dependent as it is on neither local resources nor local market, but it is also likely to bind the host country to sources of inputs and to market outlets over which it has an absolute minimum of control. Bargaining strength is likely to be considerably less for a country manufacturing components or undertaking middle-stage processing than it is even for a raw material exporter.

The process of concentration and centralization of economic controls in the Third World will increasingly revolve around a smaller number of MNCs. More and more resources will come under the domination of a few giant monopoly firms. However, it is the same process that gives impetus to the accelerated pace of economic independence.

FREE NINOY . . .

(from page 1)

know that it is not in support of national unity that we badly need in the present time. We can face crises after crises if we were united as a people. Nobody should be encouraged to think that if Aquino were released that it is because of American pressure. That is the only reason that will never be acceptable. Even I, much as I would like to see Ninoy released, because he is a dear friend of mine, would never accept such a release.

"Ninoy himself would not be happy being released on the strength of American say-so. I feel that after all these years, we can resolve this question by ourselves as a people. The men behind this signature drive are not against the President. They love their country and whatever it is they are doing is not subver-

SALONGA HITS . . . from page 1

two speeches he delivered last February 22 and 23, at the Bishop-Businessmen Conference and at the UP Law Center, respectively, Salonga said that the Philippines virtually got the short end of the bases deal concluded January 7 this year.

Among other things, Salonga twitted the claim of President Marcos that the amendments "manifested Philippine sovereignty at the bases."

The opposition stalwart said:

"Under the new agreement, the martial law government has assured the Americans of 'unhindered' military operations involving its forces, in the Philippines." In English, "unhindered" means unrestricted. And in International Law, sovereignty means freedom from outside control in the conduct of internal and external affairs. If the Philippines cannot restrain or restrict the military operations of another State in

Philippine territory, no matter how alarming and dangerous and cannot even try one American soldier who commits a crime against a Filipino purportedly done in the performance of military duty, the Philippine has no right even to pretend that we are sovereign and independent. Which is why with the mere presence of foreign military bases in the Philippines, we are considered by non-aligned states as just a client State of the United States."

Salonga at the same time pointed out that the Philippines is the "only country in Southeast Asia where foreign bases are located and nuclear weapons stored."

The former senator also called on "Christian Churches" to build a community of conscience and form a militant public opinion that will demand the dismantling of the military bases.

The text of Salonga's speech will be printed in full in WE's next issue.

SIN OPPOSES . . . from page 1

In your letter that the money would come from donations from the people. I know our people can be generous, but I cannot believe that, considering the tightness of the money situation, they can be that generous. I can aptly conclude that the bulk of the appropriations would come from the First Lady, whose generosity in matters such as these is known to everyone.

If my conclusion is correct, however, her involvement raises some questions which may cast doubt on the wisdom and propriety of the project. For instance, her participation, no matter how unofficial and private it may be, will inevitably generate the suspicion that government funds will be used. Considering how dearly we value the separation of the Church and the State, how would this be accepted by the people?

If, as you strongly imply, the money will not come from the Government, where would it come from? Not from the First Family, certainly.

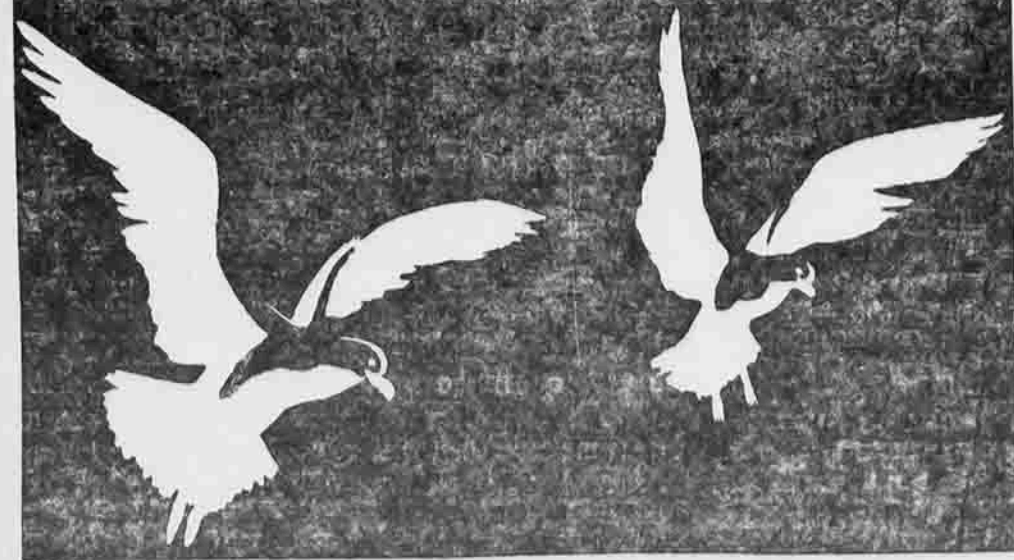
sive. It is probably the best endorsement of the President — their faith that President Marcos will listen to them. No leader ignore the feelings of so many."

Aquino, considered the arch political rival of Marcos before martial law was declared, has been languishing in the military stockade since Sept. 21, 1972. He is facing several charges. In 1977, he was sentenced to die by firing squad for subversion, murder and illegal possession of firearms by a military court. However, President Marcos set aside Aquino's conviction and ordered the reopening of the trial.

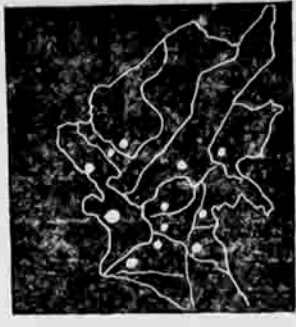
I am deeply grateful to Mrs. Marcos for wishing to put up the shrine. I know what she wants to do for the Catholics what she has done for the Muslims in building that beautiful mosque in Quiapo. But I am sure she will agree with me when I say that the top priority today is for the adequate housing for the poor and not luxurious housing for the Santo Nino.

As I pointed out earlier, my first and rather selfish impulse was to give my blessings and support to the project. I thank the Santo Nino for not allowing me to be selfish and for thinking as Mrs. Marcos constantly does — of the most pressing needs of the poor and the underprivileged. God bless you.

In every living thing,
There is a spirit
to be free



METRO MANILA NEWS



Start hiring of police aides

The drive against the alarming upsurge of crime in Metro Manila will go into high gear starting next week when 1,575 police aides are hired by the 17 cities and towns of the metropolitan area.

The city and town mayors have been ordered to submit lists of their recommendees to the Metro Manila Commission not later than this coming Friday. The MMC will screen those to be finally appointed.

These police aides will beef up the various police forces in the four police districts under the operational control of the Metropolitan Police Force of the Integrated National Police.

The immediate employment of these law-enforcement men was ordered by President Marcos during a conference held in Malacanang the other

also be given them after some time.

These new peace and order officers are to be recruited from the ranks of the barangay tanods in all the cities and municipalities.

ANTI-CRIME DRIVE IN C.C.

CALOOCAN CITY—As part of the government's campaign to fight crime and fire outbreaks, 50 telephone boxes are being installed in strategic points of the city, according to Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles.

The communication system will also serve to check up and contact police patrol by the police headquarters.

The telephones will be used in reporting crime and fire outbreaks to either the police or the fire stations.

Robles said that similar telephone systems will be installed in the different cities and towns of Metro Manila.

x x x

CALOOCAN CITY—Seventy-five police aides are being appointed to help the local police force maintain law and order in the city, according to Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles.

These 75 police aides will come from the executive officers of the 188 barangay tanods who have already undergone training given by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development.

Robles said he will submit a list of 100 barangay tanod executive officers to the Metro Manila Commission this Friday. From this list, the 75 appointees will be chosen.

The acting mayor also said each police aide will be given a salary of P15 a day, to be taken from local funds. An appropriation of P415,000 will be needed for the pay of the police aides for the entire year.

According to the city executive he does not know yet how the police aides will function and what will be their exact duties and responsibilities. He said the matter is being threshed out by the Integrated National Police, the National Police Commission and the Metropolitan Manila Commission.



President MARCOS

Thursday with the mayors and the top officials of all law-enforcement agencies. President expressed disappointment over the crime situation in Metro Manila. He took to task the police and other law agencies for their failure to stem the increasing tide of crime and lawlessness.

He ordered the mayors to lead in enlisting public support to and participation in the anti-crime drive and to appoint community relations officers to help them maintain continuing dialogues with their constituents on crime.

Of the 1,575 police aides to be appointed, 500 will be for the Western Police District, 500 for the Southern Police District, 375 for the Northern Police District, and 200 for the Eastern Police District.

Each police aide will be given a daily pay of P15 by the local government. A living allowance may,

KIDS' OUTING

MANILA—Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing last Saturday launched "Anak ng Maynila" project. Some 500 schoolchildren from the city's depressed areas went on a full-day outing and excursion to the Puerto Azul in Ternate, Cavite.

The day-long recreational and educational project, according to the mayor is being undertaken by the city government in support of the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos' program calling for the upliftment of children in the blighted areas of Metro Manila.

The city executive said that the 500 school children who joined the outing last Saturday ranged in age from 10 to 15 years. While having fun they underwent training on civic-consciousness and citizenship.

Mayor Bagatsing said that sports activities, complete with giveaway prizes and citizenship training, will also be held under the guidance of the Manila Department of Social Welfare (MDSW).

The MDSW had earlier selected the schoolchildren from different families living in the depressed areas.

"We have thought of a way by which we in the government can reach out to the hearts and minds of the poor children while at the same time extending out to them a measure of fun and entertainment," Bagatsing said.

DSW LAUNCHES FUND CAMPAIGN

MANILA—The "Search for the 1978-79 Prinsipe and Prinsesita ng Maynila" was launched last Feb. 16 by the city government Department of Social Welfare to raise fund to finance the projects of the PTA Central Executive Council.

The Department of Social Welfare headed by Atty. Nympha H. Bello, concurrent director of the Placement Bureau, said that the social welfare office will raise P30,000.00 to finance the various projects of the day care nursery center, in the 4th district of Manila. The money will be used to finance the seminar of the 50 DCN teachers who will train for professional growth and

Manila's BLISS project

The construction of the first BLISS housing projects in Metro Manila has started. Under a program of work announced by Deputy Minister Aber Canlas of Public Works MMC action officer for infrastructure, the four-storey

condominium buildings have to be completed in 17 days. An initial sum of

P20-million has been released by the National Housing Authority to the MMC to finance the constructions.

D. M. Consunji, Incorporated which has the facilities to manufacture pre-stressed concrete components, has been awarded the construction job. It is only with the use of pre-stressed concrete components that the buildings can be erected in so short a time.

The first condominium structures are being erected in the cities of Manila, Quezon City, Pasay City, and Caloocan City and in the towns of Makati, Las Piñas and Parañaque.

Makati went on record as being the first to implement this project of Human Settlements Minister



Mayor YABUT

(Page 8, please)

Treasurer for M'luyong

The Metro Manila Treasurers Association composed of the 17 city and town treasurers of the National Capital Region, has requested the Metro Manila Commission, through the Ministry of Finance, to fill up the vacant position of municipal treasurer of Mandaluyong with one from among its ranks. The position was vacated with the recent retirement of Victor Baltazar.

Under a resolution approved by the organization at its monthly meeting held at Taguig last Friday, Marikina Municipal Treasurer Florentino Santiago was recommended for the Mandaluyong job.

Taguig Treasurer Francisco Enriquez would be shifted to Marikina, and the resulting vacancy

would go to Pateros Municipal Treasurer Marcos Tecla Jr. The assistant municipal treasurer of Pasig would then be appointed to Pateros.

Pasay City Treasurer Pablo Samonte, association president told this newspaper that the resolution would be sent to the Metro Manila Commission this week as soon as it is finalized by San Juan Treasurer Ernesto Gungon, association secretary.

At the Taguig meeting it was also agreed that the next meeting will be held in Lucena City on Friday March 16, with Quezon City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis as host. Regis is from that place. This will be the first out-of-town meeting of the group.

How to grow gray hair

PASAY CITY—City Assessor Luis V. Medina Cue is growing gray hair not only because of the revision of property assessments but also because of the failure of the local post-office to deliver to the property owners their notices of assessment.

Unless a property owner can receive his assessment notice, he cannot be obliged to pay the higher tax accruing from the higher assessment of his land and building.

The city assessor was recently jolted when the Pasay post-office returned 1,334 notices of assessment which the assessments department had mailed to property owners.

The explanation of the post-office, written on each envelope, was that the addressees could not be

found.

Many property owners, however, have gone to the city assessor to complain that they have not received their notices. When Cue told them that, according to the post-office they had changed their residences, the owners expressed surprise and declared this was not correct. They told the city assessor that they had been living in their old addresses all these years.

Because of this development, the city assessor has asked his employees to deliver themselves all the returned notices of assessment.

The men employees have been playing the role of mail carrier the last few weeks and as of last Friday, they had already delivered 420 of the notices.

male customers, or comes in direct physical contact with customers as entertainers, waitresses, masseuses, massage clinic or sauna bath attendants and helpers, hostesses, professional dancers, or perform-

ing similar work or service in a bar, saloon, hotel, restaurant or cafe where intoxicating liquors or beverages are served, dancing halls or pavilions, massage clinics and similar establishments."

Under the proposed measure, a "hospitality girl" is defined as "a female employee or worker who, by nature of her work or services, sit down with



Editorial

FREE NINOY: CALL FOR UNITY

The current mass campaign of appeal for President Marcos to release detained opposition leader ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. is not only an assertion of the peoples' valid right to express themselves on issues deeply affecting national unity but also a clear, decisive step towards normalization which the Marcos administration has been trying to achieve.

Surely, the spontaneous support of the move by the rank and file is bound to snowball as more people become aware of the rationale behind the quiet movement initiated two weeks ago by non-partisan individuals whose only motivation is to espouse the cause of national solidarity.

While one of the underlying factors behind the "Free Ninoy" campaign is humanitarian (the Tarlac senator has been incarcerated for the past seven years), one cannot ignore the main point raised in the appeal manifesto which is to "foster national harmony and unity."

To us, this renewed plea for Aquino's release from military custody is a sober approach to the solution of a problem which has had divisive effects on the nation. We endorse the move wholeheartedly.

Sometime Ago...

March 3 —

1815 — The Kallianes (common people) of Sarat, Ilocos Norte, starts a rebellion.

March 4 —

1890 — The San Miguel Brewery is founded by Enrique Maria Barretto de Ycasa.

March 5 —

1899 — A band of Filipinos fire on some crew members of the U.S.S. Bennington, giving the impression to Washington that the Americans are getting nervous and restless under the harassment of the Filipinos.

March 6 —

1521 — Ferdinand Magellan sights the Isles de Velas or Ladrones, later renamed Marianas in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, Queen Regent of Spain.

March 7 —

1941 — Leaders of the Nacionalista Party, such as Camilo Osias, Jose P. Laurel, Tomas Confessor, Felicisimo Serrano, Salvador Araneta, campaign for the rejection of the Parity Agreement.

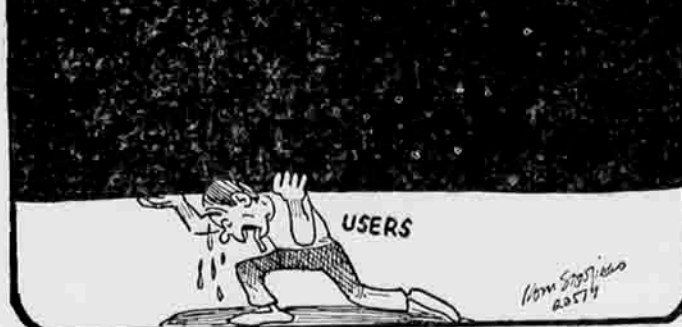
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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND
SHARE A VISION.

FREQUENT BROWNOUTS



Bulletin Today

PUBLISHER'S NOTES



DICTATORSHIP IN THE ACADEME?

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Should a faculty association impose upon its teacher-members the obligation to attend a seminar once a year and slap a fine on anyone who fails to attend such seminar?

This question has been raised by teachers of a private school in the "University Belt" who have been required by the faculty club to attend a whole-day seminar on Labor Education purportedly in compliance with a provision in the Labor Code which makes the holding of a yearly seminar a must for faculty members. Non-attendance, according to a memorandum issued by the faculty club secretary, would mean a fine of P30.

I am not familiar with the Labor Code but I feel that compelling teachers to attend a seminar and punishing them with a fine in case they fail to attend, is carrying things too far. Sure, seminars are great but ramming them down the throats of people and milking them dry with fines, is oppressive. It would seem that the spectre of dictatorship has permeated even the academe where freedom and independence are supposed to be nurtured.

The printed "word war" between Doroy Valencia and Kerima Polotan-Tuvera is making a lot of people queasy — especially those who are identified with either of the warring camps. But to us, ordinary mortals,

the verbal clash is affording us a grand slam show that's tickling our funny-bones. Good comedy and, free, too.

I am sure that President Marcos will once again step into the picture — like the way he intervened when the "White Paper on the Press" controversy raged last 1977 involving Doroy and Ms. Tuvera, remember? I don't think Marcos can afford to let the two loosen their tongues too publicly. Siguradong may matatamaan.

Another "talk of the town" is the letter of His Eminence, Jaime Cardinal Sin, expressing his objection to the construction of a P100-million Basilica, admittedly a project of Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos.

The letter which we are reprinting in full on page 1 of this issue, is a classic example of "critical opposition" — in the words of another fighting priest, Bishop Francisco F. Claver of Bukidnon. The good Cardinal's points were well-taken and while the letter as a whole was tactfully phrased and soberly worded it articulated the apprehensions of so many Filipinos that under the Marcos regime, too much emphasis is being placed on "impact projects" and not on the actual needs and aspirations of the Filipino people who are suffering from lack of housing, medical facilities, food and economic opportunities.

March 8 —

1565 — Felipe Salcedo, grandson of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, takes possession of the island of Leyte.

March 9 —

1851 — Birth of General Paciano Rizal, revolutionary leader and brother of Jose Rizal, in Calamba, Laguna. Died on April 13, 1930.

REGIONAL OFFICE
OF LABOR INJUSTICE

by RAUL M. GONZALEZ

There is a move going on in the Batasang Pambansa to effect changes in the Anti-Graft law in order, as the proponents state: "to make it easier to prosecute violators". I have no complaint, this is a good move and, hopefully, the grafters and corrupt people in government today would be having more difficulties in covering up for ill-gotten wealth.

The trouble with this regime, however, is that there is too much noise but results have always been scanty when it comes to ferreting out wrongdoers in government and, almost always, only the small fry are eventually convicted because they become the "fall guys" for the big-shots who always go scot free to continue amassing more ill-gotten wealth by remaining in office. These are the untouchables or the "cordon sanitaire" of the powers and no amount of government reorganization could seem to budge them an inch from their high chairs. What the nation wants is no announcements or changes in the laws but sincerity in prosecuting those who abuse their offices to the detriment of public welfare. Today we have enough good laws which can cleanse this administration of power brokers, 10 percenters and highway robbers if only the administration of Mr. Marcos will sincerely "execute the laws and do justice to every man." We need not amend the Anti Graft and Corrupt practices Act to bring to justice the culprits in the Public Highways anomalies in Cebu, the ghost deliveries in the construction of the Batasan Pambansa complex, and a thousand and one other anomalies which even the controlled media under martial law have been having a field day in exposing.

The truth is that today, anomalies and corruption of public officials — high and low go on unabated. It starts from penny ante grease monies in small offices to multi-million deals for government big-shots. You go to the Registers of Deeds, the BIR, the Labor offices, the sheriffs' offices, even the fiscals and the courts and you will easily discover the extent of graft and corruption in our midst today.

I have been witness to many instances when I cannot register a new Transfer Certificate of Title without giving "lagay" to the examiners in the offices of the Registers of Deeds. Yes, you can register but it will take you one month to have your new TCT finished, a job which can be done in 24 hours. I know of conciliators and

hearing officers in a Regional office of the Ministry of Labor who cavort with party litigants, some of them directly insinuate for money — especially if they know you are representing big corporations and if you do not play along with them, they will summarily make you lose your cases no matter how meritorious. Oh yes, I had a client who had spent a few thousand pesos last December just to bring these labor laws dispensers to an excursion — which they asked as "pakikisama" but not content with that "pakikisama" of the client, they still insinuate for other "goodies" and if they are displeased they dispense labor injustice. Several of these labor people openly fraternize with the opposite side, being treated to lunch, to drinking sessions. It has been a boast of one litigant, in fact, that a substantially top official of the Regional office is the one advising him on his labor problems — for a fee. With people in the Ministry of Labor like these, what chance have we?

Yes, it is high time to expose shananigans in various government offices and as I take over in my new duties as President of the Integrated Bar, Manila, Chapter IV, I will see to it that all these abuses, oppressions, and violations of Constitutional rights to due process being today perpetrated in various Regional offices in the Ministry of Labor would be exposed — so with abuses in courts, in fiscal's offices and in other government agencies where people's rights to life, liberty and property need constant safeguards.

For how long more will people in the Metro-Manila area suffer from these brownouts from the Meralco? Before martial law, I could imagine the investigations which congress and other government agencies would have undertaken on the Meralco, for these brownouts which never seem to come to an end. Of course we know that the Lopez no longer own the Meralco and the new owners now — whoever they are, cannot be touched. But Juan de la Cruz always suffers whenever there is power failure — even government offices cannot function properly, court sessions have to be abruptly recessed, and people who work in offices have to play games in the dark because they could not do anything productive in darkness. I think these Meralco brownouts are symbolic, in one sense, it illustrates the long dark night of unfreedom in our country during martial law.

mga nakahihyang katiwalian." Sobra na ang aming dinaranas na paghihirap sa ilalim ng Batas Militar at ang mga "tiwaling manunungkulan" ang walang iba kundi ang silang may kagagawan. Isang bagay lamang ang aming hinihingi kay Ginoong Marcos at sa kanyang "maraming-papel-na-ginagampanang" asawa: Bigyan kami ng pagkakataong humalal ng mga taong may sapat na kakayahan sa pagpapalakad. Sa ganitong paraan, kami'y nananalig na ang kabu-

hayang ng masang Pilipino'y muling mabigyang sigla. Kung mananatili ang kasalukuyang mga "manunungkula'y lalo lamang lulubha ang kalagayan ng mga mamamayan at lalo lamang mawalan ng tiwala ang mga Pilipino sa ipinagmamalaking "Bagong Lipunan." Ang mga "kapit-tukong" opisyal na ito ang silang likhain para sa kanilang kapakanan. Ang inggitang ang siyang magsisilbing anay upang ang kasalukuyang administrasyo'y mawasak.

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR CHANGE
OF NAME FROM ESTER
ANG TO ESTER A.
SANTIAGO.

SP. PROC. NO. H-00703

ESTER ANG, also known
as ESTER A. SANTIAGO;
as SANTIAGO, ESTER;
and as ESTER SANTIAGO,
Petitioner.

x — — — — x

ORDER

Petitioner, Ester Ang, also known as Ester A. Santiago; as Santiago, Ester; and as Ester Santiago, has filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, her name be changed to Ester A. Santiago.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Filipino, of legal age, and a bona fide resident of 316 Mariano F. Jacson St., Sampaloc, Manila, for more than three (3) years prior to the filing of this petition; that she was born on April 5, 1953, and her birth was registered with the Office of the Local Civil Registrar of Manila as the child of Jose Ang and Cesaria Santiago; that she has always been known by the name Ester A. Santiago since childhood in all the schools she attended; that she has two (2) sisters named Imelda Santiago and Elizabeth Santiago, and a brother named Jose Santiago; that the reasons for the petition are:

"8. The reason for the change of name from Ester Ang to Ester A. Santiago are:

a. Petitioner's name has always been Ester A. Santiago since her childhood, and this appears in all her school records, public and private documents, and other writings;

b. Like her brother and sister, petitioner should have the family name SANTIAGO, her mother's surname, as she was also born illegitimate to unwed parents;

c. The family name Ang which appears in petitioner's Certificate of Birth causes great disadvantages and inconvenience to her as it is unmistakably Chinese; and,

9. Petitioner's registered name 'Ester Ang', causes her and her family humiliation and ridicule as the different surnames suggest different paternity in

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR CHANGE
OF NAME FROM
JUANITO BRITANICO, JR.
TO BRANDO F. BRITANICO
SP. PROC. NO. H-00665
JUANITO BRITANICO, JR.
also known as BRANDO F.
BRITANICO and as BRANDO
BRITANICO,
Petitioner.

x — — — — x

ORDER

Petitioner, Juanito Britanico, Jr., who is also known as Brando F. Britanico and as Brando Britanico, has filed a verified Amended Petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, his name be changed to Brando F. Britanico.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Filipino, of legal age, single and a resident of Manila since birth; that he was born on April 14, 1956 at St. Mary Hospital, Manila and his birth was registered with the Office of the Local Civil Registrar, Manila as Juanito Britanico, Jr., the child of Juanito Britanico and Constancia Reyes; that the real identity of his mother is actually Natalia M. Fortin; that when he was baptized he was given the name, Brando, and since then he was known and called by that name; that he was enrolled by his parents under the name, Brando F. Britanico,

property of her own; that the petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on April 23, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the 4th floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE (For the Young Filipino)", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by raffle conducted by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than April 10, 1979 or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioner and the minor sought to be adopted within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one (1) week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time of hearing stated above.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, February 22, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
March 3, 10, 17, 1979

when he first attended Isabelo Reyes Elementary School up to the time he finished high school, continuously up to the present where he is at his last semester at the Philippine College of Criminology, Manila; and that the reason for his seeking a change of name is that the discrepancy between his registered name and the one he has been using from infancy has created confusion and it is the purpose of this petition to avoid such confusion and to straighten his official records.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on July 2, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 G. Apacible St., Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, so that the last publication shall not be later than March 1, 1979 or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE
TANCE OF RIZAL
Seventh Judicial District
Quezon City Branch IX

IN RE: INTESTATE
ESTATE OF EDUARDO G.
LIMJOCO.
SP. PROC. NO. Q-25908
NORMA G. LIMJOCO
Petitioner.

ORDER

Letters of Administration having been issued in the above-entitled case in favor of Norma G. Limjoco of No. 53 White Field, White Plains, Quezon City;

It is hereby ordered that notice be, and the same is hereby given, requiring all persons having claims arising from contract, express or implied whether with same be due, not due or contingent, for funeral expense or expenses of the last sickness of the said decedent, and judgment for money against him, to file said claims with the Branch Clerk of Court of Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City, Branch IX, at the 6th Floor New City Hall Building, Diliman, Quezon City not less than six (6) months nor more than twelve (12) months after the date of the first publication of this order, serving a copy thereof upon aforementioned Norma G. Limjoco, the appointed administratrix of said decedent.

Let a copy of this Order be published in the newspaper, "WE", a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in this City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks at the expense of the estate.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines, February 23, 1979.

ULPIANO SARMIENTO
Judge
March 3, 10, 17, 1979

SO WHAT ELSE IS NEW?

A NO-NONSENSE OFFICIAL

by P. M. GOMEZ

In the last issue of WE, a front page item stated that Intramuros is also in the list of the sprucing up of Metro Manila, a project of the First Lady.

What is significant however, is what the Knights of Rizal can do about Malecon Drive, now Bonifacio Drive — the avenue where Jose Rizal, our national hero, walked his last mile from Fort Santiago to Bagumbayan where he was shot by Spanish soldiers at 7 in the morning of December 30, 1896.

Maybe Justice Claudio Teehankee, Supreme Commander of the Knights of Rizal can include this as part of the Intramuros project with a minimal token of putting at least a landmark along the street.

History tells us that when Jose Rizal was passing through Malecon Drive, he pointed to the

old Ateneo in Intramuros in the presence of the Spanish officers and soldiers, that that was the school he had attended.

We wish to give our belated congratulations to Mel Mathay for having been appointed assistant to the Metro Manila Governor. During his tenure as vice mayor of Quezon City, Mel was known to be a no-nonsense public official. With his appointment, we hope that he tackle the peace and order problem that the President has taken note of and by so doing, has authorized the addition of the present complement of policemen in Metro Manila. With Mel Mathay ably assisting the First Lady, we are sure that he can alleviate the present workload of the President.

What happens now to Ed Soliman, the former executive secretary of MMC? This corner has gathered that his beach house in Malajog in Calbayog City — the hometown of his mother and Minister Rono is about to be completed or has already been completed at this time of writing. Will Soliman take a brief rest before he gets another assignment?

WE COLUMNIST (from page 1)

elected to serve for two years.

Other officers elected are: Elias Fernandez, vice president; Vicente Pulido, secretary; Gloria Tialco-Joson, treasurer and Gov. Angel Purisima Dean Tomas Matie. Ciriaco Lopez, Teresita Crus-Sison and Jacinto Jimenez, directors.

tioner is seeking to have him be judicially declared an absentee so she can administer said estate for the support of the minor children.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on April 16, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing, his opposition with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE" (For the Young Filipinos) with the last publication being made not later than April 8, 1979 or at least one week before the hearing, in accordance with P.D. No. 1079.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, February 12, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
March 3, 10, 17, 1979

WE Classified Ads**LEGAL NOTICES * BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF
THE PETITION FOR
ADOPTION OF KATRINA
LOPEZ AGUIRRE AND
MANUEL LEO PAULO
AGUIRRE,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00848

REBECCA GARCIA
LOPEZ,

Petitioner.

x ————— x

ORDER

Rebecca Garcia Lopez
filed a verified petition pray-
ing that after due notice;
publication and hearing, the
two minors, namely: Katr-
ina Lopez and Manuel Leo
Paulo Lopez both surnamed
Aguirre, be declared her
children by adoption.

It is alleged that subject
minors, namely: Katrina Lo-
pez Aguirre and Manuel
Leo Paulo Aguirre were
born at the U.S.T. Hospital
in Manila on July 21, 1975
and March 10, 1977, respec-
tively; that they are the na-
tural children of their mo-
ther, herein petitioner, who
was then single, and one
Manuel Gamboa Aguirre,
also single, and at the time
of their births there was no
legal impediment for their
parents to marry each other;
that when the older child,
Katrina was merely two
years old and the other mi-
nor Leo Paulo was only
four months old in her mo-
ther's womb their father
abandoned their mother-pe-
titioner without leaving or
providing any support, and
his present whereabouts are
unknown; that since their
births, minors have always
been under the care and
custody of their natural mo-
ther, the herein petitioner;
that petitioner-mother is
now legally married to Gon-
zalo J. Teehankee and the
latter has given his expressed
consent to the proposed
adoption; that petitioner
possesses all the qualifica-
tions and none of the disqua-
lifications to adopt; and
that the minors have no pro-
perty of their own.

WHEREFORE, it is here-
by ordered that herein peti-
tion be set for hearing on
April 20, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock
in the morning before this
Court sitting at the 4th
Floor, New City Hall, Dil-
iman, Quezon City. Notice
is hereby given that anyone
who has objections to the
petition should file, on or
before the hearing, his op-
position thereto with a sta-
tement of the grounds there-
for.

Let a copy of this Order
be published at the expense
of the petitioner once a
week for three (3) consecu-
tive weeks in the "WE", a
newspaper published and of
general circulation in Que-
zon City, selected by the
Clerk of Court in a raffle
conducted in accordance with
Presidential Decree No. 1079,
with the last publication
being made not later than

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR CHANGE
OF NAME FROM
TIO KOC TO BENITO
TIOCO

SP. PROC. NO. H-00709

TIO KOC, also known
as TIO KUC,
Petitioner.

x ————— x

ORDER

Petitioner Tio Koc, also
known as Tio Kuc, has filed
a verified petition praying
that after due notice; publica-
tion and hearing, his name
be changed to Benito Tio-
co.

It is alleged that petiti-
oner is a naturalized Filipino,
of legal age, married, and a
bona fide resident of B-304
Tower Apartment, 1447
Magdalena St., Manila, for
more than three (3) years
prior to the filing of this
petition; that he is a legiti-
mate son of the late Sy
Kiam and Tiu Tuk, and was
born on January 10, 1924, in
Tio Chu, China; that he was
declared a naturalized Filipi-
no on November 21, 1977;
that he desires to have his
name changed to Benito Tio-
co, so he can easily be iden-
tified as a Filipino, and to
avoid being humiliated and
ridiculed by some people
who call him Tio Kuc, Kuc
Kuc; that his name is a
handicap in his social and
business dealings; and that
the petition is not filed for
any illegal purpose.

It is hereby ordered that
the petition be set for hear-
ing on August 27, 1979 at
8:30 o'clock in the morning
before this Court sitting at
1101 G. Apacible St., Paco,
Manila and notice is hereby
given that anyone who has
objection to the petition
should file on or before the
date of hearing his opposi-
tion thereto with a state-
ment of the grounds there-
for.

Let a copy of this Order
be published at the expense
of the petitioner once a week

April 5, 1979 or at least two
(2) weeks before the date of
hearing.

Let copies of this Order
and the petition with its an-
nexes be served on the Of-
fice of the Solicitor General
and the Director, Bureau of
Family and Child Welfare,
Ministry of Social Services
and Development. The latter
is hereby directed to con-
duct a social case study on
the petitioner and the minors
sought to be adopted with-
in thirty (30) days from re-
ceipt hereof; to submit a re-
port thereon at least one
(1) week before the date
of hearing; and to be pre-
sent on the date and hour
thereof.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro-Manila,
Philippines, February
12, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

Feb. 17, 24, March 3, 1979.

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKA-
BATAAN AT PAGSASA-
MAHANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF
THE CHANGE OF NAME
FROM: RONQUILLO
VILLAFLO to LENIE
P. VILLAFLO

SP. PROC. NO. QH-00605

RONQUILLO VILLA-
FLO, also known as
LENIE P. VILLAFLO,
Petitioner

x ————— x

ORDER

Ronquillo Villaflo, who
is also known as Lenie P.
Villaflo filed this verified
petition on February 13,
1979 praying that after due
notice, publication and hear-
ing, his registered name be
changed to "LENIE P.
VILLAFLO."

It is alleged that petiti-
oner has been a resident of
No. 269 Bonny Serrano Road,
Cubao, Quezon City, for
more than three (3) years
prior to the filing of the pe-
tition; that he was born on
November 9, 1955 and regis-
tered with the Local Civil
Registrar of the Municipali-
ty of La Castellana, Pro-
vince of Negros Occidental
as "Ronquillo Villaflo",
that when he started school-
ing, he was registered under
the name "Lenie P. Villa-
flo"; that since then, he
has always been known un-
der said name by all and
sundry, and his school re-
cords identify him as "Le-
nie"; that his reasons for
the filing of the petition
are: 1) to avoid the confu-
sion of being known under
two (2) different names,
and 2) to legalize his use of
the given name "Lenie".

WHEREFORE, it is
hereby ordered that herein
petition be set for hearing
on August 6, 1979 at 8:30
o'clock in the morning, be-
fore this Court sitting at the
4th Floor, New City Hall,
Diliman, Quezon City. No-
tice is hereby given that
anyone who has objections
to the petition should file
on or before the date of
hearing, his opposition there-
to with a statement of the
grounds therefor.

Let this Order be pub-
lished at the expense of the
petitioner once a week for
three (3) consecutive weeks
with the last publication
being made not later than
April 4, 1979 or at least
four (4) months before the

for three (3) consecutive
weeks, so that the last pub-
lication shall not be later
than April 24, 1979 or four
(4) months at least before
the date of hearing in a
newspaper of general circu-
lation in the City of Manila,
to which the same shall be
distributed by the Clerk of
Court, pursuant to the pro-
visions of Presidential De-
cree No. 1079, dated Janu-
ary 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified
petition with its annexes and
of this Order be served
upon the Office of the So-
licitor General.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, February 2, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-
BENITEZ
Judge

Feb. 17, 24, March 3, 1979

HOW TO GROW
(from page 1)

Cue was amazed when he
found out that among the
undelivered notices were
that of former Vice-Mayor
Eduardo Calixto. He said
the former vice-mayor is
known by all city residents
and it is shocking that the
postal carriers could not
have located his address.

The Pasay City Post-
Office is under a post-mis-
tress, Mrs. Josefina Bas-
ilio.

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE ML
NOR, JULIE CHRISTIE
DADO,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00835
MELENCIO ONGSIAKO and
MARCELINA EVANGELIS-
TA-ONGSIAKO,
Petitioners.

x ————— x

AMENDED ORDER

The spouses Melencio Ong-
siako and Marcelina Evan-
gelista Ongsiako filed herein
verified petition on Jan-
uary 4, 1979; praying that
after due notice; publica-
tion and hearing the minor Ju-
lie Christie Dado; be de-
clared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the mi-
nor sought to be adopted was
given the care and custody
by the Ministry of Social
Services and Development to
herein petitioner; that by
virtue of an Order dated
September 28, 1977 in Sp.
Proc. No. QD-00602 of this
Court she was declared an
abandoned child, and her le-
gal custody awarded to the
Ministry of Social Services
and Development; that the
latter has given its consent
to the proposed adoption;
that the minor has no pro-
perty of her own; that peti-
tioners have all the qualifi-
cations and none of the dis-
qualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby
ordered that herein petition
be set for hearing on April
18, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the
morning, before this Court
sitting at the 4th Floor, New
City Hall, Diliman, Quezon
City. Notice is hereby given
that anyone who has objec-
tions to the petition should
file, on or before the date
of hearing, his opposition
thereto with a statement of
the grounds therefor.

hearing in the "WE (For
the Young Filipino), a news-
paper of general circulation
in Quezon City, as raffled
by the Clerk of Court in ac-
cordance with Presidential
Decree No. 1079.

Let copies of this Order
and the petition with its
annexes be served on the
Office of the Solicitor Gen-
eral whose representative
is hereby directed to appear
on the date and hour of
hearing.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Ma-
nila, Philippines; February
16, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

Feb. 27, March 3 & 10, 1979

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME
FROM: JOEY J. TEMBREVILLA
TO: JOSE JAY TEMBREVILLA

SP. PROC. NO. H-00635

JOEY J. TEMBREVILLA, also known
as JOSE JAY TEMBREVILLA, as
JOSE JAY JUSON TEMBREVILLA and
as JOEY JUSON TEMBREVILLA, re-
presented by his mother, ANDREA
G. JUSON TEMBREVILLA,

Petitioner.

x ————— x

SECOND ORDER

Petitioner, Joey J. Tembrevilla, a minor, who is also
known as Jose Jay Tembrevilla, as Jose Jay Juson Tembre-
villa, and as Joey Juson Tembrevilla, represented in this
case by his mother, Andrea G. Juson Tembrevilla, has filed
a verified Amended Petition praying that after due notice;
publication and hearing, his name be changed to Jose Jay
Tembrevilla.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Filipino, now 14 years
of age and has been a bona-fide resident of Manila for
more than three (3) years prior to the filing of this case on
January 30, 1979; that he was born in Manila on August 28,
1964 to the spouses Manuel H. Tembrevilla and Andrea G.
Juson Tembrevilla; that his birth was registered with the Lo-
cal Civil Registrar of Manila under the name Joey J. Tembre-
villa; that he was baptized under the name Jose Jay Tem-
brevilla, on October 27, 1964 at the Espiritu Santo Church;
that since childhood, even when he enrolled in the elemen-
tary grades at the University of Sto. Tomas, up to the pres-
ent, he has been using continuously the name, Jose Jay
Juson Tembrevilla; that he is likewise known among his
relatives, classmates, friends and to the general public as
Jose Jay Tembrevilla and not as Joey J. Tembrevilla, as
appears in his birth record; and that the purposes of the
petition are "to legalize the use of the name Jose Jay Tem-
brevilla by which he has been publicly known and to avoid
the confusion of being registered under a name which he
has not officially used".

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing
on August 22, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this
Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila,
and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection
to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing
his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds there-
for.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of
the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks,
so that the last publication shall not be later than April
21, 1979 or four (4) months at least before the date of hear-
ing in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of
Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk
of Court pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree
No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified amended petition with its an-
nexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the
Solicitor General.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, February 2, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-BENITEZ
Judge

Feb. 27, March 3, 10, 1979.

Let a copy of this Order
be published at the expense
of the petitioners once a
week for three (3) consecu-
tive weeks in the "WE" (For
the young Filipino), a news-
paper of general circulation
in Quezon City, selected by
raffle conducted by the
Clerk of Court in accord-
ance with Presidential De-
cree No. 1079, with the last
publication being made not
later than April 2, 1979 or
at least two (2) weeks before
the hearing.

Let copies of this Order
and the petition with its an-
nexes be served on the Of-
fice of the Solicitor General
and the Director, Bureau of
Family and Child Welfare,

Ministry of Social Services
and Development. The latter
is hereby directed to con-
duct a social case study on
the petitioners and the mi-
nor sought to be adopted
within thirty (30) days from
receipt hereof; to submit a
report thereon at least one
(1) week before the hearing;
and to be present on the
date and time of hearing
stated above.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro-Manila,
Philippines, February 16,
1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

Feb. 27, March 3, 10, 1979.

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men. They should be able to appreciate the efforts of the President to re-establish full democratic processes such as the current campaign to weed out undesirable elements from local governments,

without the danger of disruptive and dehumanizing practices of the past being brought back by the old leaders of a corrupt political and social order.

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
Seventh Judicial District
Branch XXXI Quezon City

IN THE MATTER OF INTESTATE
ESTATE OF LEE KIM TIAN and
ANG LEE HUA,

SP. PROC. NO. Q-26418

JUNIOR CHUA,
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

ORDER

A verified petition dated November 16, 1978 has been filed by the petitioner alleging, among others, that petitioner is of legal age, Chinese, married and residing at No. 142 Cordillera Street, Quezon City; that the decedents Lee Kim Tian and his wife Ang Lee Hua are naturalized Filipino citizens who, before they died, resided for a long time at 56 Scout Tobias, Quezon City; that from their marriage were born the following eight legitimate children, including petitioner herein, and that their names, age and residences are the following, to wit:

| Names | Date of Birth | Age | Residence |
|-------------------|----------------|-----|---|
| Junior Chua | Aug. 23, 1936 | 42 | 142 Cordillera St. Quezon City |
| Rosita Chua Yung | Jan. 9, 1939 | 39 | 784-C Juan Luna St. Manila |
| Nena Chua | March 24, 1942 | 36 | 56 Scout Tobias Quezon City |
| Antonio Chua Lee | March 20, 1944 | 34 | 1061 Terre Dv. St. Libertyville, Illinois, U.S.A. |
| Rita Chua Lee | Aug. 21, 1946 | 32 | 2929 Limay St. Tondo, Manila |
| Conchita Chua Lee | Aug. 11, 1947 | 29 | c/o Chu Hoc Trad. ing, 482 Manalili St. Cebu City |
| Elija Lee | June 10, 1949 | 29 | 56 Scout Tobias Quezon City |
| Simon Ang Lee | Aug. 8, 1958 | 20 | 56 Scout Tobias Quezon City |

that said deceased parents Lee Kim Tian and Ang Lee Hua left some properties particularly a piece of land registered in the name of the deceased spouses evidenced by TCT No. 68809 of the Registry of Deeds of Quezon City, located at 56 Scout Tobias Street, Quezon City, with a residential house thereon, with an assessed value of P47,810.00, and 1,500 shares of stock with par value of P100.00 each of the Rodriguez Shipping Corporation, a shipping corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Philippines with business address at 202 Dolores Building, Barnea Street, Binondo, Manila; that the only legal heirs of said deceased spouses are their eight (8) legitimate children hereinabove mentioned; that in order to enforce the hereditary rights of the eight (8) children in the intestate of their deceased parents, the herein petitioner has deemed it advisable that an intestate proceeding be filed in the Courts of the Philippines so that their rights as intestate heirs in the above-mentioned properties of their deceased parents be distributed in accordance with Philippine Law on intestate succession; that the deceased parents Lee Kim Tian and Ang Lee Hua who have died in 1978 and 1977, respectively, as above stated have left a mortgage indebtedness with the Social Security System, secured by the above-mentioned real property which is of this date amount to P6,160.69, more or less; that considering that the herein petitioner is the eldest among the eight (8) legitimate children of the deceased spouses, it is therefore, advisable and imperative that he be appointed to act as administrator of the intestate estate of their deceased parents.

It is hereby ordered that said petition be, as hereby it is, set for hearing on March 22, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning at which date and time, all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

Let a copy of this Order be published once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks at the expense of the petitioner in a newspaper selected by raffle edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Philippines, including Quezon City.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines, February 8, 1979.

AUGUSTO L. VALENCIA
Judge

Feb. 24, March 3, 10, 1979.

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic Re-
lations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

ANGEL M. TIAMBENG,
Petitioner,
— versus —
FLORENCIA M. TIAMBENG,
Respondent.

CIVIL CASE No. QE.01473
DISSOLUTION OF CON-
JUGAL PARTNERSHIP
x — — — — — x

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

On November 29, 1977, Angel M. Tiambeng filed against his wife, Florencia M. Tiambeng, a verified petition praying for the dissolution and liquidation of their conjugal partnership.

Issues having been joined with respondent's Answer, and pursuant to Section 29-G of Republic Act No. 4836 creating this family Court, case was set for conciliation conference on June 16, 1978, which, including the settings on August 28, October 2 and November 8, 1978, were postponed to afford the parties opportunity for amicable settlement. However, the

same failed; hence, mandatory pre-trial was held on November 22, 1978, at which the parties, assisted by their respective counsel, limited the issues to: 1) nature and manner of distribution of their conjugal assets; 2) disposition of the income of the properties, pending the dissolution of the same; 3) cause of their separation; 3) amount of conjugal obligation with the Government Service Insurance System; and 5) manner of supporting their minor children during the pendency of the case. By agreement, trial on the merits was set for January 19, 1979, which was, at parties' instance, converted to a conference in chambers, resulting in parties' amicably settling their controversy; thus, giving way for the issuance of this Notice to Creditors.

Record shows that herein parties are husband and wife, having been married on February 1, 1943; that five (5) children were born to them, namely: Mario, Angelina, Alicia Brigida, Mari-nella and Angel, Jr., sur-named Tiambeng, who are 35, 32, 27, 20 and 17 years of age, respectively; that during coverture, they acquired real and personal properties; that they have

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
Seventh Judicial District
Branch XXXI Quezon City

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION
TO CORRECT ENTRIES IN THE CIVIL
REGISTRY OF QUEZON CITY

SP. PROC. NO. Q-26481

REGINA C. TRIA,
Petitioner.
x — — — — — x

ORDER

A verified petition dated November 29, 1978 has been filed by the petitioner thru counsel, alleging, among others, that the petitioner is of legal age and resident of Legaspi City, Philippines; that petitioner's true, real and correct name is REGINABRIGUEL CIPRIANO, and not REGINA BREGUEL SEPULVEDA, as erroneously entered under Item No. 12 of the Certificate of Live Birth issued by the Local Civil Registrar of Quezon City; that furthermore the true, real and correct name of petitioner's daughter under Item No. 4 of said Annex "A" is JOSEFINA C. TRIA, and not JOSEPHINE SEPULVEDA TRIA, as erroneously entered in said Certificate of Live Birth; that the above-mentioned erroneous entries under Item Nos. 12 and 4 of the Certificate of Live Birth are due to the carelessness, misinformation, recklessness, and utter lack of prudence on the part of the one in-charge of gathering the true date in similar cases at the V. Luna General Hospital, Quezon City, where petitioner gave birth to her said daughter JOSEFINA C. TRIA or JOSEPHINE SEPULVEDA TRIA (the latter being an erroneous entry) on December 19, 1962; that petitioner's daughter JOSEFINA C. TRIA is now in third year high school and since her birth she has always carried the name of Josefina C. Tria and not otherwise. All her records in school and outside of it had consistently carried said name of JOSEFINA C. TRIA and not what appears recorded in Annex "A", for that is the name that petitioner had chosen for her and which she had been known to others both at home and in school, and/or outside of them; that this anomalous situation is bound to create a great deal of difficulties as to her said daughter's correct identity both in school and outside of it; that to avoid said difficulties and other inconveniences related thereto, and to correct a wrong innocently made, there is need to secure an order from the Honorable Court directing, after due notice, publication and hearing, the Local Civil Registrar of Quezon City to make the necessary correction.

It is hereby ordered that said petition be, as hereby it is set for hearing on March 22, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning at which date and time all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

Let a copy of this Order be published once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks at the expense of the petitioner, in a newspaper selected by raffle edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Philippines including Quezon City.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines, February 7, 1979.

AUGUSTO L. VALENCIA
Judge

Feb. 24, March 3, 10, 1979.

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR ADOPTION OF THE MINOR
JOEL FORTES, also known as JOEL TOLENTINO,

SP. PROC. NO. G-00639

DELIA I. TOLENTINO,
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

ORDER

Petitioner, Delia I. Tolentino; has filed a verified petition with a supplement, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor, Joel Fortes, also known as Joel Tolentino, be declared her child by adoption.

It is alleged that the peti-

outstanding obligations with the Government Service Insurance System; that they have been living separately since 1974; that their minor children are under the care and custody of petitioner-father; and that in order to efficiently manage their property, they have agreed to dissolve their conjugal partnership and to adopt a system of complete separation of property now subject of herein proceeding.

Thus, therefore, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED SPOUSES AS WELL AS OF THEIR CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP OF GAINS TO APPEAR AT THE SCHEDULED HEARING OF THIS CASE ON MARCH 28, 1979 AT 8:30 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, BEFORE THIS COURT SITTING AT THE 4TH FLOOR, NEW CITY HALL, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY, IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEIR INTERESTS.

Let this Notice to Creditors be published at parties' expense once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than March 14, 1979, or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing in "WE (For the Young Filipino)", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by the Clerk of Court in a raffle conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE LEONOR INES LUCIANO, Presiding Judge, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, this 14th day of February, 1979.

AMADO L. BERNARDO
Hearing Commissioner

Feb. 24, March 3, 10, 1979.

tioner is a Filipino; single; a public school teacher and residing at 730 Noli, Agno Street, Malate; Manila; that she desires to adopt the minor, Joel Fortes; who was born on December 28, 1968; in Manila and whose birth was registered with the Office of the Local Civil Registrar of Manila as the child of Zenaida Cabilo Fortes; that the minor was baptized as Joel Tolentino in the Assumption Parish, Malate; Manila; on January 26, 1969; that the minor has no property of his own, and is the nephew of petitioner; and that the minor's parents have given their consent to the petition.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on April 2, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 G. Apacible St., Paco; Manila; and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks so that the last publication shall not be later than March 19, 1979 or at least two (2) weeks before the date of hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified petition with its annexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General and the Ministry of Social Services and Development at 1680 Kansas Street, Malate; Manila. The latter office is hereby ordered to conduct a social case study on petitioner, the person sought to be adopted and the latter's parents upon receipt of the petition and of this Order; submitting a report thereon to this Court at least one week before April 2, 1979 and to appear on the date and hour of the hearing.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, January 31, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-BENITEZ
Judge

Feb. 24, March 3-10, 1979



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FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
FORUM OF FREE EXPRESSION

8 * For the week March 3-9, 1979

BLISS HOUSING (from page 1)

and Metro Manila Gov. Imelda R. Marcos, Municipal Engineer Jose Lingad told this newspaper last Friday that the first BLISS housing project was being started in Makati that day by the D. M. Con-sunji, Inc.

Nine four-storey structures are to be built at the Makati-owned lot on Manlo St. corner of Vito Cruz Extension where a fire destroyed many houses last year.

The municipal engineer said that Makati Mayor Nemesio I. Yabut had volunteered the municipal government to undertake the costs of construction of the nine building. Some 154 families will occupy the tenement-type housing units.

Pasay City is following Makati in implementing the BLISS housing project of the Ministry of Human Settlements and Metro Manila Commission. City Engineer Jesus L. Reyna has told this newspaper that the city's housing project is to be located in Maricaban inside the Civil Aeronautics Aviation compound near Nichols Air Base.

According to the city engineer, the demolition of a few squatter's shanties in Maricaban where the BLISS project will be located has already started. The construction of the condominium buildings by the contractor will begin this week.

In Manila, the first of four housing projects in the city's four districts will be located on a vacant private lot adjacent to the squatters' area on Leveriza Malate, according to City Engineer Romulo del Rosario. Since this land will be expropriated by the city government, it will take some time before actual construction can begin. Del Rosario disclosed. A total of 320 families will be accommodated in 20 buildings to be built in the

place. In Quezon City the BLISS project will be erected in Barangay San Vicente, inside the sprawling University of the Philippines compound. City Engineer Pantaleon Tabora declared that the project will commence when U.P. President Onofre D. Corpuz turns over the needed land to the Metro Manila Commission.

In Caloocan City, the first BLISS condominium will be put up in Bagong Barrio, a former ZIP project site. The original location for the first building was abandoned when the owners of squatter houses affected by the construction protested.

Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles said another site has been chosen where only one squatter family resides. He said this family has already agreed to be resettled.

MANILA — (Depth-News) — In an age so technologically advanced that babies are now hatched in test tubes, concern of the Third World child are still the basic of what to eat where to sleep.

Proper nutrition, education and social services do not come as prerogatives to him, unlike his counterparts in better-off nations.

That the problem among offsprings of developing countries continues to be one of survival, was pointed out by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in a paper prepared for the recent regional consultation held in Manila for the International Year of the Child.

Quoting from a UNICEF study of Asian children, the ESCAP paper observed that mortality among youngsters up to five years of age constitutes "a stunning 25-40 per cent of all deaths" in the countries sampled.

ESCAP noted that despite improvements in nutritional and health services delivery in the region and the consequent reduction in infant mortality rates, the number of such deaths per thousand is still 190 for Afghanistan; 153 Bangladesh; 152, Nepal; 140 Burma; 137, Indonesia; and 129 India.

Less appalling but nonetheless alarmingly high are the infant death rates per thousand in Thailand (89), the Philippines (80), Republic of Korea (47), Sri Lanka (47) and Malaysia (41).

Named as main culprit for the situation is the economic factor, with more than 40 per cent of families in these countries subsisting below the poverty level and having per capita incomes of as low as \$250 per annum.

ESCAP also observed that a hastening of development efforts of the countries has not reduced but instead multiplied the number of marginal families, thereby tilting further the economic imbalance in their population scales.

This dilemma in the ESCAP region is doubtless complicated by rapid population growth, at which the prevailing rate of 2.1 per cent will double the population in no less than 33 years in the region — which means a greater stretching of resources and further deprivation for the child.

As less people die and more are born, so will be demographic pattern emerge which favors concentration of population in the younger age groups. ESCAP reveals that already, children below 15 years compose 40 per cent of the total population in Asia and the Pacific, compared to 25 per cent in Europe and 28 per cent in North America.

Breakdown of the age structure is as follows: 461 million between 0 to 6 years; 323 million 7 to 12; 143 million, 13 to 15; 138 million 16 to 18; and 242 million between 19 to 24 years, or a total of 1,307 million youngsters

between 2 to 25 years.

Twin implications of this pattern as pointed out by ESCAP are: the possibility of more young people going into marriage and having longer reproductive periods; and the increase in demands on essential services like food and nutrition health, education and welfare which would use up much of the economic resources needed for capital investment.

Even at their present populations, countries in the region have not poured enough resources to alter much the incidence of malnutrition which is reported by the Indian Council of Research in 1972, to be: 60 per cent in India and the Philippines, 50 per cent in Bangladesh, and 30 per cent in Indonesia and Thailand.

The World Health Organization likewise reports that only 25 per cent of the rural population in these countries benefit from health services which, even if concentrate in maternity and child health, would still reach only one-fourth of the total population of mothers and children.

Only if there is education and training for various occupations could a youthful age structure to national advantage, by beefing up the nation's human resources and aiding population control according to ESCAP.

School enrolment in the region went up by 50 per cent in all levels from 1965-1976 but this increase is not very sub-

stantial considering the rise in child population, which also absorbed the gains in educational facilities during the period. Nevertheless, overall enrolment covers about 80 per cent of the school age population.

Improvements in the educational picture are further offset by the high drop-out rate of 50 per cent per learning stage — that is, out of 100 children entering the primary grades only 10 would probably finish high school. The situation is worsened by the fact that the child gets little stimulation at home, since about 60 per cent of adults in the region have not received formal education themselves.

One reason children in low-income countries quit or never go to school is that they have to work. According to an ILO study of children at work at least 43 million children aged 14 or under were incorporated into the economic sector in 1970. Of these more than 90 per cent are from the Third World where one out of every 16 children aged 5 to 14 are employed in home or out-

Expected to have grown to 52 million in 1979, minors in the labor force consist of at least 29 million children in South Asia and 9.1 million in East Asia, of whom 80 and 70 per cent respectively are unpaid family workers, especially in the farms.

Recreation and cultural development, ESCAP noted remains the privilege of the rich and the middle-class families.

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